

of these animals, *Elephas falconeri*. The two latter species were distinguished by very well-marked dental and other characters.

This paper will be published in full in the Society's 'Transactions.'

A paper was read by Professor Owen containing descriptions of new species of Indian Cetaceans, which had been observed and collected on the eastern coast of the Indian peninsula by Walter Elliot, Esq., F.Z.S. Of the seven species described as new, six belonged to the family *Delphinidæ*; the seventh was referred to the Sperm-Whales (*Physeteridæ*), and proposed to be called *Physeter (Euphysetes) simus*.

This paper will likewise be published in full in the Society's 'Transactions.'

The following papers were read:—

1. DESCRIPTION OF TWO SPECIES OF CHITONIDÆ, FROM THE COLLECTION OF W. HARPER PEASE, ESQ. BY PHILIP P. CARPENTER, B.A., PH.D.

CHITON (LOPHYRUS) PERVIRIDIS, Cpr.

C. t. parva, angustiore, elevata, jugo acuto; colore intense prasinato; tota superficie sub lente minutissime squamuloso; areis diag. et valv. externis radiatim liratis, liris obtusis, parum conspicuis, lateraliter iv.-v., antice et postice xx.-xxv.; areis centr. sulcis distantibus, jugo parallelis, circ. xii., parum impressis; mucrone antice subcentrali, satis conspicuo; intus laminis insertionis valv. term. viii.-xi., centr. uniffissatis; dentibus acutioribus, alte pectinatis, subgrundis curtis; sinu latiore, planato, ad jugum dentato: pallio squamis magnis, solidis, imbricatis sed striatis instructo.

Long. .45, lat. .25, alt. .12 poll.

Hab. Central Pacific (Pease) (no. 299).

A solitary specimen of this interesting species is very like *C. virescens*, Rve.*, in general appearance; but the mantle of that species is nearly smooth, and the valves scarcely sculptured. This shell is of a uniform bright green. It has the aspect of *Lepidopleurus*; but the insertion-plates, though sharp, are deeply pectinated. It differs from most other Chitons in having the scales distinctly striated, as in *C. striatosquamosus*, Maz. Cat. no. 250.

ACANTHOPLEURA NIGROPUNCTATA, n. s.

A. t. parva, satis elongata, olivaceo et fusco eleganter nebulosa; satis fornicata, jugo obtuso; areis later. satis definitis, rugis radiantibus et longitudinalibus irregulariter decussantibus ornatis, inter quas punctula nigra subradiatim sparguntur; ar. centr. rugis subparallelis, subdecussatis, vix regularibus, ad

* Four out of the five specimens in Mus. Cuming. have a brown-marbled anterior valve, with brown dots along the sutures.

jugum obsolete; mucrone postico, elevato: intus lam. insert. v.-, ant. viii.-x.-, post. xii.-xiv.-, centr. unifissatis; dentibus v. post. solidis, declivibus, reliquis acutioribus, omnino pectinatis; subgrundis latioribus, curtis; sinu latiore, denticulato; pallio squamulis subpilulosis copiose induto.

Long. .48, lat. .25, alt. .07 poll.

Hab. Society Islands (*Pease*) (no. 298).

This curious little species, with the aspect, but not the posterior insertion-plates, of *Onithochiton*, is closely related to *confossus*, Gld. The details of sculpture, however, do not agree; and the U. S. Expl. Exp. species is said to have nine posterior and twenty-five anterior insertion-plates, in addition to which the artist has (probably for uniformity's sake) sketched five on each of the central valves! The plates are those of *Acanthopleura*, but the mantle is scarcely bristly, the minute hair-like scales being more akin to those of *Leptochiton*.

2. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF MARINE SHELLS FROM THE ISLANDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC. BY W. HARPER PEASE, OF HONOLULU, CORR. MEMB. (COMMUNICATED BY P. P. CARPENTER.)

Genus LIBRATULA, Pse. (Family GALEOMMIDÆ.)

T. æquivalvis, valvis planis, semilunaribus, medio ligamento junctis; margine cardinali recto, serrato.

Like *Galeomma*; but with the valves flattened as in *Placuna*, and without the ventral gape. They lie wide open.

LIBRATULA PLANA.

L. t. parva, æquilaterali, albida; valvis lævibus, marginibus tenuibus; lamina cardinali subprominente, subtilissime serrata; umbonibus medianis, parvis, contiguis.

This singular creature was found living on coral. When at rest, the valves are perfectly horizontal, and so closely connected that it has the appearance of, and may have been heretofore mistaken for, an operculum. The animal does not extend beyond the shell. When in motion, however, it protrudes a round lobe to a distance as great as its own length, by which it draws itself along, at the same time depressing its valves to an angle of about 90°, and raising them again when reaching the end of the lobe. This motion of the valves is so rapid that, without observing closely, the progress of the animal might be supposed to depend on it altogether. It is very active in its habits—a rare thing among bivalves—in this respect resembling *Solemya*.

MITRA SALTATA.

M. t. parva, fusiformi, subulata, tenui, nitida, pellucida, cornea; basi subtruncata, transversim striata, longitudinaliter subti-